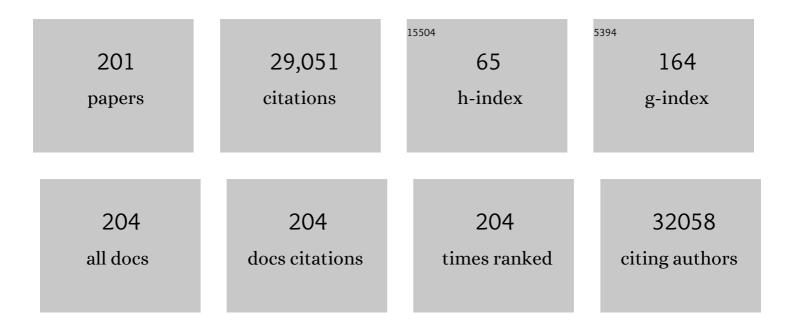
List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	lF	CITATIONS
1	Effect of physical inactivity on major non-communicable diseases worldwide: an analysis of burden of disease and life expectancy. Lancet, The, 2012, 380, 219-229.	13.7	6,107
2	A Randomized Trial of Low-Dose Aspirin in the Primary Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease in Women. New England Journal of Medicine, 2005, 352, 1293-1304.	27.0	1,801
3	Does physical activity attenuate, or even eliminate, the detrimental association of sitting time with mortality? A harmonised meta-analysis of data from more than 1 million men and women. Lancet, The, 2016, 388, 1302-1310.	13.7	1,783
4	Vitamin D Supplements and Prevention of Cancer and Cardiovascular Disease. New England Journal of Medicine, 2019, 380, 33-44.	27.0	1,141
5	Leisure Time Physical Activity and Mortality. JAMA Internal Medicine, 2015, 175, 959.	5.1	1,107
6	Association of Leisure-Time Physical Activity With Risk of 26 Types of Cancer in 1.44 Million Adults. JAMA Internal Medicine, 2016, 176, 816.	5.1	1,000
7	Vitamin E in the Primary Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease and Cancer. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2005, 294, 56.	7.4	974
8	Dose-response associations between accelerometry measured physical activity and sedentary time and all cause mortality: systematic review and harmonised meta-analysis. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2019, 366, l4570.	2.3	856
9	Fruit and vegetable intake and risk of cardiovascular disease: the Women's Health Study. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2000, 72, 922-928.	4.7	765
10	Marine nâ^'3 Fatty Acids and Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease and Cancer. New England Journal of Medicine, 2019, 380, 23-32.	27.0	684
11	The VITamin D and OmegA-3 TriaL (VITAL): Rationale and design of a large randomized controlled trial of vitamin D and marine omega-3 fatty acid supplements for the primary prevention of cancer and cardiovascular disease. Contemporary Clinical Trials, 2012, 33, 159-171.	1.8	477
12	β-Carotene Supplementation and Incidence of Cancer and Cardiovascular Disease: the Women's Health Study. Journal of the National Cancer Institute, 1999, 91, 2102-2106.	6.3	451
13	Association of Step Volume and Intensity With All-Cause Mortality in Older Women. JAMA Internal Medicine, 2019, 179, 1105.	5.1	377
14	Using accelerometers to measure physical activity in large-scale epidemiological studies: issues and challenges. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2014, 48, 197-201.	6.7	349
15	Ovarian Cancer Risk Factors by Histologic Subtype: An Analysis From the Ovarian Cancer Cohort Consortium. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2016, 34, 2888-2898.	1.6	349
16	Association of "Weekend Warrior―and Other Leisure Time Physical Activity Patterns With Risks for All-Cause, Cardiovascular Disease, and Cancer Mortality. JAMA Internal Medicine, 2017, 177, 335.	5.1	294
17	Baseline Characteristics of Participants in the Women's Health Study. Journal of Women's Health and Gender-Based Medicine, 2000, 9, 19-27.	1.5	274
18	Physical Activity and Stroke Incidence. Stroke, 1998, 29, 2049-2054.	2.0	273

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19	Relative Intensity of Physical Activity and Risk of Coronary Heart Disease. Circulation, 2003, 107, 1110-1116.	1.6	273
20	Exercise and Risk of Stroke in Male Physicians. Stroke, 1999, 30, 1-6.	2.0	260
21	Physical Activity and Weight Gain Prevention. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2010, 303, 1173.	7.4	259
22	Do the associations of sedentary behaviour with cardiovascular disease mortality and cancer mortality differ by physical activity level? A systematic review and harmonised meta-analysis of data from 850 060 participants. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2019, 53, 886-894.	6.7	232
23	Physical inactivity and non-communicable disease burden in low-income, middle-income and high-income countries. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2022, 56, 101-106.	6.7	229
24	Maternal and Paternal History of Myocardial Infarction and Risk of Cardiovascular Disease in Men and Women. Circulation, 2001, 104, 393-398.	1.6	221
25	A retrospective cohort study of cigarette smoking and risk of rheumatoid arthritis in female health professionals. Arthritis and Rheumatism, 1999, 42, 910-917.	6.7	217
26	Running as a Key Lifestyle Medicine for Longevity. Progress in Cardiovascular Diseases, 2017, 60, 45-55.	3.1	214
27	ls the time right for quantitative public health guidelines on sitting? A narrative review of sedentary behaviour research paradigms and findings. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2019, 53, 377-382.	6.7	199
28	Physical activity and cancer: an umbrella review of the literature including 22 major anatomical sites and 770 000 cancer cases. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2018, 52, 826-833.	6.7	193
29	Daily steps and all-cause mortality: a meta-analysis of 15 international cohorts. Lancet Public Health, The, 2022, 7, e219-e228.	10.0	189
30	Genome-wide meta-analysis identifies five new susceptibility loci for pancreatic cancer. Nature Communications, 2018, 9, 556.	12.8	188
31	Systematic review of the prospective association of daily step counts with risk of mortality, cardiovascular disease, and dysglycemia. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2020, 17, 78.	4.6	183
32	Vitamin D and marine omega 3 fatty acid supplementation and incident autoimmune disease: VITAL randomized controlled trial. BMJ, The, 2022, 376, e066452.	6.0	177
33	Objectively measured physical activity, sedentary behaviour and all-cause mortality in older men: does volume of activity matter more than pattern of accumulation?. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2019, 53, 1013-1020.	6.7	171
34	Joint associations of accelerometer-measured physical activity and sedentary time with all-cause mortality: a harmonised meta-analysis in more than 44 000 middle-aged and older individuals. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2020, 54, 1499-1506.	6.7	161
35	Effect of Vitamin D ₃ Supplements on Development of Advanced Cancer. JAMA Network Open, 2020, 3, e2025850.	5.9	158
36	The "Weekend Warrior" and Risk of Mortality. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2004, 160, 636-641.	3.4	153

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37	Risk of Malignant Cancer Among Women With New-Onset Atrial Fibrillation. JAMA Cardiology, 2016, 1, 389.	6.1	150
38	A history of physical activity, cardiovascular health and longevity: the scientific contributions of Jeremy N Morris, DSc, DPH, FRCP. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2001, 30, 1184-1192.	1.9	146
39	Sedentary Behavior and Cardiovascular Disease in Older Women. Circulation, 2019, 139, 1036-1046.	1.6	146
40	Epidemiology of Physical Activity and Exercise Training in the United States. Progress in Cardiovascular Diseases, 2017, 60, 3-10.	3.1	145
41	Effects of beta-carotene supplementation on cancer incidence by baseline characteristics in the Physicians' Health Study (United States). Cancer Causes and Control, 2000, 11, 617-626.	1.8	143
42	Tobacco, alcohol use and risk of hepatocellular carcinoma and intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma: The Liver Cancer Pooling Project. British Journal of Cancer, 2018, 118, 1005-1012.	6.4	142
43	Does Strength-Promoting Exercise Confer Unique Health Benefits? A Pooled Analysis of Data on 11 Population Cohorts With All-Cause, Cancer, and Cardiovascular Mortality Endpoints. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2018, 187, 1102-1112.	3.4	132
44	Physical activity and the risk of SARS-CoV-2 infection, severe COVID-19 illness and COVID-19 related mortality in South Korea: a nationwide cohort study. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2022, 56, 901-912.	6.7	120
45	Body Mass Index, Waist Circumference, Diabetes, and Risk of Liver Cancer for U.S. Adults. Cancer Research, 2016, 76, 6076-6083.	0.9	119
46	Lipid biomarkers and long-term risk of cancer in the Women's Health Study. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2016, 103, 1397-1407.	4.7	117
47	Amount and Intensity of Leisure-Time Physical Activity and Lower Cancer Risk. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2020, 38, 686-697.	1.6	114
48	Towards better evidence-informed global action: lessons learnt from the Lancet series and recent developments in physical activity and public health. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2020, 54, 462-468.	6.7	108
49	Accelerometer-Measured Physical Activity and Sedentary Behavior in Relation to All-Cause Mortality. Circulation, 2018, 137, 203-205.	1.6	107
50	Genome-wide association study identifies multiple risk loci for renal cell carcinoma. Nature Communications, 2017, 8, 15724.	12.8	106
51	Comparison of physical activity assessed using hip- and wrist-worn accelerometers. Gait and Posture, 2016, 44, 23-28.	1.4	105
52	Association of Light Physical Activity Measured by Accelerometry and Incidence of Coronary Heart Disease and Cardiovascular Disease in Older Women. JAMA Network Open, 2019, 2, e190419.	5.9	105
53	Patterns of Accelerometer-Assessed Sedentary Behavior in Older Women. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2013, 310, 2562.	7.4	103
54	Physical activity and breast cancer risk in the College Alumni Health Study (United States). Cancer Causes and Control, 1998, 9, 433-439.	1.8	98

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55	Circulating N-Linked Glycoprotein Acetyls and Longitudinal Mortality Risk. Circulation Research, 2016, 118, 1106-1115.	4.5	97
56	Calibrating physical activity intensity for hip-worn accelerometry in women age 60 to 91years: The Women's Health Initiative OPACH Calibration Study. Preventive Medicine Reports, 2015, 2, 750-756.	1.8	96
57	Baseline characteristics of participants in the VITamin D and OmegA-3 TriaL (VITAL). Contemporary Clinical Trials, 2016, 47, 235-243.	1.8	91
58	Adult height and incidence of cancer in male physicians (United States). Cancer Causes and Control, 1997, 8, 591-597.	1.8	86
59	The Effect of Resistance Exercise on All-Cause Mortality in Cancer Survivors. Mayo Clinic Proceedings, 2014, 89, 1108-1115.	3.0	84
60	A prospective cohort study of physical activity and body size in relation to prostate cancer risk (United States). Cancer Causes and Control, 2001, 12, 187-193.	1.8	82
61	Does duration of physical activity bouts matter for adiposity and metabolic syndrome? A cross-sectional study of older British men. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2016, 13, 36.	4.6	79
62	NSAID Use and Risk of Hepatocellular Carcinoma and Intrahepatic Cholangiocarcinoma: The Liver Cancer Pooling Project. Cancer Prevention Research, 2015, 8, 1156-1162.	1.5	74
63	Do Moderateâ€Intensity and Vigorousâ€Intensity Physical Activities Reduce Mortality Rates to the Same Extent?. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2014, 3, e000802.	3.7	72
64	Accelerometerâ€Measured Physical Activity and Mortality in Women Aged 63 to 99. Journal of the American Geriatrics Society, 2018, 66, 886-894.	2.6	72
65	Body Mass Index, Diabetes and Intrahepatic Cholangiocarcinoma Risk: The Liver Cancer Pooling Project and Meta-analysis. American Journal of Gastroenterology, 2018, 113, 1494-1505.	0.4	70
66	Effects of Supplemental Vitamin D on Bone Health Outcomes in Women and Men in the VITamin D and OmegAâ€3 TriaL (VITAL). Journal of Bone and Mineral Research, 2020, 35, 883-893.	2.8	69
67	Antioxidant Vitamins in the Prevention of Cancer. Proceedings of the Association of American Physicians, 1999, 111, 10-15.	2.0	69
68	Both Light Intensity and Moderateâ€toâ€Vigorous Physical Activity Measured by Accelerometry Are Favorably Associated With Cardiometabolic Risk Factors in Older Women: The Objective Physical Activity and Cardiovascular Health (OPACH) Study. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2017, 6,	3.7	68
69	Duration and breaks in sedentary behaviour: accelerometer data from 1566 community-dwelling older men (British Regional Heart Study). British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2015, 49, 1591-1594.	6.7	67
70	Strength Training and All ause, Cardiovascular Disease, and Cancer Mortality in Older Women: A Cohort Study. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2017, 6, .	3.7	67
71	The Objective Physical Activity and Cardiovascular Disease Health in Older Women (OPACH) Study. BMC Public Health, 2017, 17, 192.	2.9	66
72	Joint association between accelerometry-measured daily combination of time spent in physical activity, sedentary behaviour and sleep and all-cause mortality: a pooled analysis of six prospective cohorts using compositional analysis. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2021, 55, 1277-1285.	6.7	63

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73	Higher Intake of Fruit, but Not Vegetables or Fiber, at Baseline Is Associated with Lower Risk of Becoming Overweight or Obese in Middle-Aged and Older Women of Normal BMI at Baseline. Journal of Nutrition, 2015, 145, 960-968.	2.9	61
74	Smoking, Alcohol, and Biliary Tract Cancer Risk: A Pooling Project of 26 Prospective Studies. Journal of the National Cancer Institute, 2019, 111, 1263-1278.	6.3	60
75	The influence of obesity-related factors in the etiology of renal cell carcinoma—A mendelian randomization study. PLoS Medicine, 2019, 16, e1002724.	8.4	59
76	Modifiable Risk Factors for Incident HeartÂFailure in Atrial Fibrillation. JACC: Heart Failure, 2017, 5, 552-560.	4.1	58
77	Circulating Vitamin D Levels and Risk of Colorectal Cancer in Women. Cancer Prevention Research, 2015, 8, 675-682.	1.5	57
78	Is Exercise Beneficial in the Prevention of Prostate Cancer?. Sports Medicine, 1997, 23, 271-278.	6.5	51
79	Reproducibility of Accelerometer-Assessed Physical Activity and Sedentary Time. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2017, 52, 541-548.	3.0	51
80	Emerging collaborative research platforms for the next generation of physical activity, sleep and exercise medicine guidelines: the Prospective Physical Activity, Sitting, and Sleep consortium (ProPASS). British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2020, 54, 435-437.	6.7	51
81	Androgens Are Differentially Associated with Ovarian Cancer Subtypes in the Ovarian Cancer Cohort Consortium. Cancer Research, 2017, 77, 3951-3960.	0.9	48
82	Comparison of Self-Reported and Accelerometer-Assessed Physical Activity in Older Women. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0145950.	2.5	47
83	Coffee Consumption and Risk of Hepatocellular Carcinoma and Intrahepatic Cholangiocarcinoma by Sex: The Liver Cancer Pooling Project. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 2015, 24, 1398-1406.	2.5	47
84	Objectively measured physical activity, sedentary time and subclinical vascular disease: Cross-sectional study in older British men. Preventive Medicine, 2016, 89, 194-199.	3.4	47
85	Physical activity and mortality: what is the dose response and how big is the effect?. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2020, 54, 1125-1126.	6.7	47
86	Cigarette smoking and risk of prostate cancer in the physicians' health study (United States). International Journal of Cancer, 2000, 87, 141-144.	5.1	46
87	Accelerometerâ€Measured Moderate to Vigorous Physical Activity and Incidence Rates of Falls in Older Women. Journal of the American Geriatrics Society, 2017, 65, 2480-2487.	2.6	45
88	Fitness and Body Mass Index During Adolescence and Disability Later in Life. Annals of Internal Medicine, 2019, 170, 230.	3.9	45
89	Vitamin D, Marine n-3 Fatty Acids, and Primary Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease Current Evidence. Circulation Research, 2020, 126, 112-128.	4.5	45
90	Plasma C-Reactive Protein and Risk of Breast Cancer in Two Prospective Studies and a Meta-analysis. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 2015, 24, 1199-1206.	2.5	44

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91	Community-wide intervention and population-level physical activity: a 5-year cluster randomized trial. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2018, 47, 642-653.	1.9	44
92	How Well iPhones Measure Steps in Free-Living Conditions: Cross-Sectional Validation Study. JMIR MHealth and UHealth, 2019, 7, e10418.	3.7	43
93	Body mass index throughout adulthood, physical activity, and risk of multiple myeloma: a prospective analysis in three large cohorts. British Journal of Cancer, 2018, 118, 1013-1019.	6.4	42
94	Handgrip Strength, Function, and Mortality in Older Adults: A Time-varying Approach. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2018, 50, 2259-2266.	0.4	42
95	Lung VITAL: Rationale, design, and baseline characteristics of an ancillary study evaluating the effects of vitamin D and/or marine omega-3 fatty acid supplements on acute exacerbations of chronic respiratory disease, asthma control, pneumonia and lung function in adults. Contemporary Clinical Trials. 2016. 47, 185-195.	1.8	41
96	Supplementation With Vitamin D and Omega-3 Fatty Acids and Incidence of Heart Failure Hospitalization. Circulation, 2020, 141, 784-786.	1.6	41
97	Genetic Variants Related to Longer Telomere Length are Associated with Increased Risk of Renal Cell Carcinoma. European Urology, 2017, 72, 747-754.	1.9	39
98	Does total volume of physical activity matter more than pattern for onset of CVD? A prospective cohort study of older British men. International Journal of Cardiology, 2019, 278, 267-272.	1.7	38
99	Post-GWAS gene–environment interplay in breast cancer: results from the Breast and Prostate Cancer Cohort Consortium and a meta-analysis on 79 000 women. Human Molecular Genetics, 2014, 23, 5260-5270.	2.9	37
100	Physical Activity Patterns and Mortality: The Weekend Warrior and Activity Bouts. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2019, 51, 35-40.	0.4	36
101	Circulating high sensitivity C reactive protein concentrations and risk of lung cancer: nested case-control study within Lung Cancer Cohort Consortium. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2019, 364, k4981.	2.3	36
102	Physical Activity and Survival After Cancer Diagnosis in Men. Journal of Physical Activity and Health, 2014, 11, 85-90.	2.0	34
103	Association of breast cancer risk <i>loci</i> with breast cancer survival. International Journal of Cancer, 2015, 137, 2837-2845.	5.1	33
104	Life is sweet: candy consumption and longevity. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 1998, 317, 1683-1684.	2.3	32
105	Physical Activity and Cardiac Protection. Current Sports Medicine Reports, 2010, 9, 214-219.	1.2	32
106	Anthropometry and head and neck cancer:a pooled analysis of cohort data. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2015, 44, 673-681.	1.9	32
107	Anthropometric Risk Factors for Cancers of the Biliary Tract in the Biliary Tract Cancers Pooling Project. Cancer Research, 2019, 79, 3973-3982.	0.9	31
108	Association of N-Linked Glycoprotein Acetyls and Colorectal Cancer Incidence and Mortality. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0165615.	2.5	31

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109	Objectively measured physical activity and sedentary behaviour and ankle brachial index: Cross-sectional and longitudinal associations in older men. Atherosclerosis, 2016, 247, 28-34.	0.8	30
110	Body size and weight change over adulthood and risk of breast cancer by menopausal and hormone receptor status: a pooled analysis of 20 prospective cohort studies. European Journal of Epidemiology, 2021, 36, 37-55.	5.7	30
111	Association of the Age at Menarche with Site-Specific Cancer Risks in Pooled Data from Nine Cohorts. Cancer Research, 2021, 81, 2246-2255.	0.9	30
112	Objectively measured physical activity and kidney function in older men; a cross-sectional population-based study. Age and Ageing, 2017, 46, 1010-1014.	1.6	28
113	Association of Resistance Exercise With the Incidence of Hypercholesterolemia in Men. Mayo Clinic Proceedings, 2018, 93, 419-428.	3.0	28
114	Ovarian cancer risk factors by tumor aggressiveness: An analysis from the Ovarian Cancer Cohort Consortium. International Journal of Cancer, 2019, 145, 58-69.	5.1	28
115	No Association Between Vitamin D Supplementation and Risk of Colorectal Adenomas or Serrated Polyps in a Randomized Trial. Clinical Gastroenterology and Hepatology, 2021, 19, 128-135.e6.	4.4	28
116	Association of the Mediterranean Diet With Onset of Diabetes in the Women's Health Study. JAMA Network Open, 2020, 3, e2025466.	5.9	28
117	Genome-wide association meta-analysis identifies 48 risk variants and highlights the role of the stria vascularis in hearing loss. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2022, 109, 1077-1091.	6.2	27
118	Multivitamin use and cardiovascular disease in a prospective study of women. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2015, 101, 144-152.	4.7	26
119	Worldwide use of the first set of physical activity Country Cards: The Global Observatory for Physical Activity - GoPA!. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2018, 15, 29.	4.6	26
120	Physical Activity and Inflammation in a Multiethnic Cohort of Women. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2012, 44, 1088-1096.	0.4	24
121	Community-wide promotion of physical activity in middle-aged and older Japanese: a 3-year evaluation of a cluster randomized trial. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2015, 12, 82.	4.6	24
122	Serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D in the VITamin D and OmegA-3 TriaL (VITAL): Clinical and demographic characteristics associated with baseline and change with randomized vitamin D treatment. Contemporary Clinical Trials, 2019, 87, 105854.	1.8	24
123	Abdominal and gluteofemoral size and risk of liver cancer: The liver cancer pooling project. International Journal of Cancer, 2020, 147, 675-685.	5.1	24
124	A Fit-Fat Index for Predicting Incident Diabetes in Apparently Healthy Men: A Prospective Cohort Study. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0157703.	2.5	24
125	Bidirectional associations of accelerometer-determined sedentary behavior and physical activity with reported time in bed: Women's Health Study. Sleep Health, 2017, 3, 49-55.	2.5	23
126	Using Devices to Assess Physical Activity and Sedentary Behavior in a Large Cohort Study: The Women's Health Study. Journal for the Measurement of Physical Behaviour, 2018, 1, 60-69.	0.8	23

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127	Effects of One Year of Vitamin D and Marine Omega-3 Fatty Acid Supplementation on Biomarkers of Systemic Inflammation in Older US Adults. Clinical Chemistry, 2019, 65, 1508-1521.	3.2	23
128	Associations Between Prediagnostic Concentrations of Circulating Sex Steroid Hormones and Liver Cancer Among Postmenopausal Women. Hepatology, 2020, 72, 535-547.	7.3	23
129	Physical activity, diet quality and all-cause cardiovascular disease and cancer mortality: a prospective study of 346 627 UK Biobank participants. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2022, 56, 1148-1156.	6.7	23
130	Comparative effectiveness of N95, surgical or medical, and nonâ€medical facemasks in protection against respiratory virus infection: A systematic review and network metaâ€analysis. Reviews in Medical Virology, 2022, 32, e2336.	8.3	22
131	Agnostic Pathway/Gene Set Analysis of Genome-Wide Association Data Identifies Associations for Pancreatic Cancer. Journal of the National Cancer Institute, 2019, 111, 557-567.	6.3	21
132	Exogenous hormone use, reproductive factors and risk of intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma among women: results from cohort studies in the Liver Cancer Pooling Project and theÂUK Biobank. British Journal of Cancer, 2020, 123, 316-324.	6.4	20
133	Community-wide physical activity intervention based on the Japanese physical activity guidelines for adults: A non-randomized controlled trial. Preventive Medicine, 2018, 107, 61-68.	3.4	19
134	Physical activity during adolescence and risk of colorectal adenoma later in life: results from the Nurses' Health Study II. British Journal of Cancer, 2019, 121, 86-94.	6.4	19
135	Effect of Supplementation With Marine Ï‱-3 Fatty Acid on Risk of Colorectal Adenomas and Serrated Polyps in the US General Population. JAMA Oncology, 2020, 6, 108.	7.1	19
136	Workplace physical activity promotion: why so many failures and few successes? The need for new thinking. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2021, 55, 650-651.	6.7	19
137	Association of Plasma Branched-Chain Amino Acid With Biomarkers of Inflammation and Lipid Metabolism in Women. Circulation Genomic and Precision Medicine, 2021, 14, e003330.	3.6	19
138	Long-term leisure-time physical activity and risk of all-cause and cardiovascular mortality: dose–response associations in a prospective cohort study of 210 327 Taiwanese adults. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2022, 56, 919-926.	6.7	18
139	Endogenous sex hormones and colorectal cancer survival among men and women. International Journal of Cancer, 2020, 147, 920-930.	5.1	17
140	Long overdue remarriage for better physical activity advice for all: bringing together the public health and occupational health agendas. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2020, 54, 1377-1378.	6.7	17
141	Fit for life? Low cardiorespiratory fitness in adolescence is associated with a higher burden of future disability. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2021, 55, 128-129.	6.7	16
142	Privileging the privileged: the public health focus on leisure time physical activity has contributed to widening socioeconomic inequalities in health. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2021, 55, 525-526.	6.7	16
143	Effects of long-term vitamin D and n-3 fatty acid supplementation on inflammatory and cardiac biomarkers in patients with type 2 diabetes: secondary analyses from a randomised controlled trial. Diabetologia, 2021, 64, 437-447.	6.3	16
144	Relationship between Cardiorespiratory Fitness and Non-High-Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol: A Cohort Study. Journal of Atherosclerosis and Thrombosis, 2018, 25, 1196-1205.	2.0	15

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145	Associations of self-reported stair climbing with all-cause and cardiovascular mortality: The Harvard Alumni Health Study. Preventive Medicine Reports, 2019, 15, 100938.	1.8	15
146	Long-term Impact of Cardiorespiratory Fitness on Type 2 Diabetes Incidence: A Cohort Study of Japanese Men. Journal of Epidemiology, 2018, 28, 266-273.	2.4	14
147	Association Between Markers of Inflammation and Total Stroke by Hypertensive Status Among Women. American Journal of Hypertension, 2016, 29, 1117-1124.	2.0	13
148	Relevance of Fitness to Mortality Risk inÂMen Receiving Contemporary MedicalÂCare. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2020, 75, 1538-1547.	2.8	13
149	Sedentary Behavior and Diabetes Risk Among Women Over the Age of 65 Years: The OPACH Study. Diabetes Care, 2021, 44, 563-570.	8.6	13
150	Impaired functional vitamin B6 status is associated with increased risk of lung cancer. International Journal of Cancer, 2018, 142, 2425-2434.	5.1	12
151	Egg consumption, overall diet quality, and risk of type 2 diabetes and coronary heart disease: A pooling project of US prospective cohorts. Clinical Nutrition, 2021, 40, 2475-2482.	5.0	12
152	Associations between reproductive factors and biliary tract cancers in women from the Biliary Tract Cancers Pooling Project. Journal of Hepatology, 2020, 73, 863-872.	3.7	12
153	Device-measured physical activity, adiposity and mortality: a harmonised meta-analysis of eight prospective cohort studies. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2022, 56, 725-732.	6.7	12
154	Combined association of cardiorespiratory fitness and family history of hypertension on the incidence of hypertension: a long-term cohort study of Japanese males. Hypertension Research, 2018, 41, 1063-1069.	2.7	11
155	Five-decade trajectories in body mass index in relation to dementia death: follow-up of 33,083 male Harvard University alumni. International Journal of Obesity, 2019, 43, 1822-1829.	3.4	11
156	Reproductive and Hormonal Factors and Risk of Ovarian Cancer by Tumor Dominance: Results from the Ovarian Cancer Cohort Consortium (OC3). Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 2020, 29, 200-207.	2.5	11
157	A Prospective Cohort Study of Muscular and Performance Fitness and Risk of Hearing Loss: The Niigata Wellness Study. American Journal of Medicine, 2021, 134, 235-242.e4.	1.5	10
158	The â€~weekend warrior' physical activity pattern: how little is enough?. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2017, 51, 1384-1385.	6.7	9
159	Objectively measured physical activity and cardiac biomarkers: A cross sectional population based study in older men. International Journal of Cardiology, 2018, 254, 322-327.	1.7	9
160	Body flexibility and incident hypertension: The Niigata wellness study. Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports, 2021, 31, 702-709.	2.9	9
161	Smoking Modifies Pancreatic Cancer Risk Loci on 2q21.3. Cancer Research, 2021, 81, 3134-3143.	0.9	8
162	Nut consumption, risk of cardiovascular mortality, and potential mediating mechanisms: The Women's Health Study. Journal of Clinical Lipidology, 2021, 15, 266-274.	1.5	8

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163	Leisureâ€time physical activity and incidence of objectively assessed hearing loss: The Niigata Wellness Study. Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports, 2022, 32, 435-445.	2.9	8
164	Plasma Metabolite Profiles of Red Meat, Poultry, and Fish Consumption, and Their Associations with Colorectal Cancer Risk. Nutrients, 2022, 14, 978.	4.1	8
165	Physical Activity Is Key for Successful Aging—Reply. JAMA Internal Medicine, 2015, 175, 1863.	5.1	7
166	Can we proceed with physical activity recommendations if (almost) no clinical trial data exist on mortality?. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2018, 52, 888-889.	6.7	7
167	Revisiting the association of sedentary behavior and physical activity with all-cause mortality using a compositional approach: the Women's Health Study. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2021, 18, 104.	4.6	7
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